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ESTABLISHED 1857.

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No. 19,488. 號八十六百四千九萬一第 日一十月九年申庚 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22ND, 1920. 五拜禮 號二十月十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
8.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
9.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
9.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
10.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
10.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
11.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. every 15 minutes	
1.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
1.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
2.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
3.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
3.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
4.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
4.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
5.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
5.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
6.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
6.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS	
8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12 midnight.	
SUNDAY	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
10.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
11.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
12.00 noon " " " " " 10 " "	
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. every 15 minutes	
1.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
2.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
2.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
3.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
3.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
4.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
4.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
5.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
5.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
6.00 " " " " " 10 " "	
6.30 " " " " " 10 " "	
NIGHT CARS	
As on Week Days.	

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all cars, not already full, running at the
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will be issued until payment therefor
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ing Bank Notes.

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TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS										
Stations	No. 1A	No. 3	No. 7	No. 9	No. 11	No. 13	No. 17	No. 19	No. 21	
	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express	Local	Through Express
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsun) dep.		7.00		6.55		6.50				
SHUI LUNG	— arr.	8.00		7.40		7.40				
Sham Chun	— dep.	8.40		11.17		8.40				
	— arr.	9.00		12.00		9.00				
Yuen Long	— dep.	9.37	10.50	8.10	4.30	11.40	6.45	8.00	8.05	8.15
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.23		8.15	4.37	11.41		8.05	8.10	8.17
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.37		8.27	4.41	11.45		8.17	8.21	8.25
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.46		8.32	4.44	11.48		8.21	8.25	8.32
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.51		8.37	4.46	11.50		8.25	8.30	8.38
Yuen Tai	— dep.	8.01		8.40	4.50	11.53		8.35	8.40	8.48
Yuen Tai	— dep.	8.17		8.56	4.50	12.00		8.53	8.58	9.00
Yuen Tai	— arr.	8.25		9.04	4.52	12.01		9.01	9.06	9.10
Yuen Tai	— arr.	8.28	11.10	9.13	4.58	12.04	7.50	9.07	9.12	9.19
UP TRAINS										
Stations	No. 4	No. 6	No. 8	No. 10	No. 12	No. 14	No. 16	No. 18	No. 20	No. 22
	Local	Through Express	Through Express	Local	Local	Local	Through Express	Local	Local	Local
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Loat Ferry										
Loat Ferry	— E.K.	8.23	7.46	8.28	10.11	11.43	8.06	1.20	6.25	8.04
KOWLOON	— dep.	8.46	8.10	8.50	10.34	12.06	8.27	1.43	6.45	8.24
Hung Hom	— dep.	6.40		8.15	10.37	12.08	1.23		6.05	8.27
Yuen Tai	— dep.	8.57		8.32	10.43	12.09	1.25		6.09	8.30
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.00		8.35	10.47	12.10	1.26		6.12	8.33
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.23		12.50	11.25	12.15	1.28		6.17	9.01
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.37		10.57	11.35	12.20	1.29		6.21	9.05
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.47		12.10	11.38	12.22	1.30		6.24	9.08
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.57		12.15	11.42	12.27	1.37		6.27	9.10
Yuen Tai	— dep.	8.01		12.22	11.47	12.30	1.41		6.31	9.14
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.41		12.23	11.50	12.34	1.41		6.35	9.18
Yuen Tai	— dep.	7.44		12.25	11.57	12.36	1.41		6.37	9.20
Yuen Tai	— dep.	—	8.40	10.55	12.27	12.40	—	1.47	6.50	9.26
SEKILONG	— arr.	—	8.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuen Tai	— dep.	10.30	1.02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yuen Tai	— dep.	10.35	1.14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsun) arr.	—	11.40	—	—	—	—	—	4.49	—	—

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[1920]

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[1920]

CALCUTTA'S RICHES. ENORMOUS WAR PROFITS. INDIA'S PULP WOOD.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London Morning Post writes—

In Calcutta, the chief legacy of the war was a large fund of capital—amounting at least to £300,000,000 or £400,000,000—seeking industrial investment. The fund had accrued from war and post-war profits on manufactured jute, hides, iron and steel, cotton yarn and piece goods, paper, building materials, engineering processes, and so forth. Calcutta had no excess profits tax until after the struggle was over. Those who could not, or did not, take any part in the fighting made the most of their opportunity.

The most interesting result has been an extraordinary boom in company promotion. The Stock Exchange list of miscellaneous industrial activities, comprising everything from soap and biscuits to locomotive and steel rail factories, has expanded from some 30 to some 200. At the same time, a large amount of new capital has gone back into the older jute, coal, and cotton activities. Yet another factor in the new industrial boom has been the appearance in Calcutta of some of the leading British firms, driven to seek not merely new markets, but new manufacturing centres, for their processes by the high costs of production at home.

Messrs. Thomas Nelson and Sons and the chief proprietor of one of your leading London contemporaries are in the field in the hope of exploiting India's pulp resources. A large combine of leading steel-producing firms of the United Kingdom is busily acquiring sites on the Hooghly for the manufacture of heavy engineering plant, and, ultimately, it is said, for the purposes of shipbuilding. Messrs. Cross and Blackwell contemplate the creation of a jam and pickle factory near Calcutta. Messrs. Selfridge and the proprietors of the Ritz Hotel are credited with the intention of bridging the lacunae—and they are considerable—in Calcutta's hotel accommodation.

For the most part this industrial activity is, I think, perfectly sound. The resources of India, and more especially of the area which constituted the old province of Bengal, are limitless. On the west and south-west of Calcutta iron and coal exist in the same contiguity as in Lancashire, and numerous other minerals are already being exploited in that region on commercial lines. An official high in the Geological Survey assures me that, given capital, the development of the district of Singbhum in the next thirty years should rival that of Pennsylvania or Westphalia during their great period of industrial expansion.

DEMAND FOR HOUSES. This industrial revolution, which promises so well, provided there exists in India a Government able and willing to ensure security, has not been without its effect on Calcutta's social life. Well over a thousand ex-officers have been absorbed by the Calcutta commercial houses, old and new, since the Armistice. Even a returned Calcutta resident who has been absent but a few months stands amazed at the dense stream of motor traffic in the principal streets. The clubs are filling up to the point of congestion, and the house problem has become prodigious. During the next cold weather there are to be one or two camps on the open spaces in and near Calcutta, and each tent will represent a household which has found itself utterly unable to secure housing accommodation. Unfortunately the directions in which Calcutta can expand are extremely limited, but the era of the house-builder has certainly arrived. A fortune awaits the contractor who can get houses up quickly, and the same applies to the successful organiser of new means of transport such as motor buses.

IMPROVED TANKS.

PROGRESS WITH THE NEW ARM.

Whatever hopes may be centred in the League of Nations as an insurance against future wars, almost every nation has been engaged since the Armistice in experimenting with a view to developing and improving weapons of war generally (says a Times correspondent). The most important experiments have been directed towards the development of the Tank. The French and the Americans, it is believed, have achieved very important results in this direction. British Tank experts have not been idle, and, although the greatest secrecy has necessarily been maintained, there is every reason to believe that they are highly satisfied with the progress made.

At Wool, in Dorset, the Tank Corps has an excellent experimental ground, but it has the disadvantage of having no other troops stationed in its vicinity. Combined operations, therefore, cannot be carried out. The military authorities are believed to be fully alive to this disadvantage, and it is thought that very shortly, at the end of the training season, a number of Tanks will be moved to one of the chief training centres, either Salisbury Plain or Aldershot, with a view to a small scheme of combined operations, in which the Royal Air Force, the Tanks, artillery, and infantry will all take part. It is to be hoped, however, that if these operations take place, some cavalry also will be able to participate, since it is of the utmost importance to have some light troops on the question of what extent Tanks can take the place of cavalry.

IF THE BRITISH WITHDREW! TOO MUCH FOR IRELAND TO CONTEMPLATE.

It is not easy to gauge the sincerity of the information accorded to the Republican movement, simply because nobody dare express political opinion when it exposes him to assassination (writes the Daily Express special correspondent from Dublin).

The country is under the rule of terrorism, and there is no doubt that the British Government cannot protect its own supporters, not because everybody loves the Republic, but because every one fears it. This appears to be a racial trait rather than any new factor, for Government concessions are misunderstood and taken as signs of weakness, and Government firmness puts new heart into the loyalists and all decent people. Whichever side may have the balance of sympathy, there is no doubt that the side which looks like winning musters most adherents. Sporadic outbreaks of sorely needed soldiery have occurred after particularly atrocious murders. These are taken as reprisals, and where any doctrinaire intellectual would tell you that they were foredoomed to be useless, the fact remains that they are not.

Where no information could be obtained before, information now comes in. This is a country of paradoxes, for you can apparently be an enthusiastic Sinn Féin in politics and pray the British Government to knock some sense into the place all at one and the same time. There is a wide gap between theory and practice. It is a signa qua non with good Republicans, for instance, that England withdraws her hated army from the sacred soil of Eirann. Put this to a prosperous tradesman or farmer in a practical way thus. You have fifty thousand oppressors spending about ten shillings a week apiece in this country. That is mere pocket money, but it adds up about a million and a quarter pounds a year.

Then there are all the big purchases of food, fodder, local stores, and all sorts of things. In fact, the Army of Occupation is worth at least three or four million pounds to Ireland. No sensible man wants it to go away. In the same way, what would happen to Dublin's own prosperity if there were an adverse tariff on Jacob's biscuits and Guinness' stout? Britain could strangle the Republic in a month.

It is a high time that the intellectuals who are running the Sinn Féin business paid some attention to economics. Shopkeepers and traders, farmers, and other people who have some real stake in the country are beginning to wake up, and though they dare not say so they want Sinn Féin shut up, and a return to the academic discussions on Home Rule and self-government without absolute separation from the Empire.

When the Home Rule Bill comes into operation, Sinn Féin is at the parting of the ways. If they refuse to vote, Irish Labour may not. In any case, the country is so intimidated that it will be no easy matter to secure a fair ballot. Democratic institutions and pistol rule do not harmonise.

TUBERCULOSIS IN JAPAN.

MORE-PREVALENT THAN IN ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Japan has more tuberculosis in proportion to its population than any other country in the world, according to a statement made by Dr. Kanazaki, one of the leading Japanese physicians, to the Zoetis educational system is largely to blame, he says. There is a peculiar state of affairs in Japan," says Dr. Kanazaki, "for here old men are unusually hale and tend to live to a ripe old age, while the death rate for children and young people is constantly mounting. Although the new generations have gained in height as compared with their fathers they have lost in hardiness. A comparison of the army conscripts of ten years ago with those of to-day shows that those of a decade ago were much more sturdy than those of today. The conscripts of to-day are remarkable for the prevalence of tuberculosis, other lung trouble, bad eyesight and nervous depression.

For this condition our educational system is largely to blame. Up to 13 years ago Japan ranked among the countries which had the least tuberculosis, but to-day it is generally agreed that Japan has more tuberculosis than any other country in proportion to population.

The primary cause of the prevalence of tuberculosis in Japan, I think, is the indifference of the people to this disease, which means that they take no preventive measures against it. In some European countries tuberculosis is fought with all the wealth and knowledge available. Twenty-four years ago America was the worst country in the world in regard to tuberculosis. At that time the Americans were resigned to the belief that tuberculosis was a disease for which there was no cure. But it was discovered that the disease could be cured. Among the Americans who took great interest in combating tuberculosis the late President Roosevelt was prominent. He formed the Tuberculosis Prevention Association with such millionaires as Carnegie, Rockefeller and Morgan on the board of directors, and contributed greatly to the task of raising America to her present position, where she can rightfully claim to have less tuberculosis than any other country in the world.

EYES RIGHT! MORE SPECTACLES BUT BETTER EYESIGHT.

Charles Hyatt-Woolf, F.R.P.S., F.R.S.L., editor, the Optician and Scientific Instrument Maker, writes in a home paper—

An impression exists that vision is not so good as it was a generation ago. There are no data to confirm this. The fact is that more people are wearing spectacles and eyeglasses, and this has probably created the notion about a greater prevalence of impaired sight.

In the old days most people were content to suffer their defects of vision without seeking the remedy—lenses. Some did this from indifference and others because opticians were neither plentiful nor efficient. A change came a little more than a generation ago, when opticians began to qualify for their work, with the result that people now find qualified men in almost every street, and are fitted to a nicety with lenses suited to the quality and quantity of their defects.

MORE BECOMING. Another cause for the increased popularity of optical aids is their greatly improved form. Previously they were a disfigurement. The spectacle frames of our forefathers literally transformed the features of the wearer, and their cumbersome weight entailed a measure of fatigue. Now they are designed scientifically in order to be almost invisible and well-nigh light as air.

Lenses also are ground much thinner and are of improved quality. The first move in this direction was made by Willaston about seventy years ago, when the "best form" lens was introduced. Then to-day we have the almost colourless glass introduced by the late Sir William Crookes, which possesses the property of cutting off certain distressing and harmful rays. An improvement has also been made in bifocal lenses. In former times the lenses were so joined as to make an ugly streak across the eyes; now, only the expert can tell that the glasses when in wear are composed of two distinct elements.

THE NEUTRALISING INFLUENCE. All these things have caused the wares of the optician to become more wearable, and the addition to the public health and comfort, as a consequence, must be considerable.

It is said that the arduous reading habit which came in with the Victorian era, and the gas method of lighting the houses, caused some increase of visual defectiveness; but the late Victorian and Edwardian periods brought in the day of intensive sports and games, and this proved a corrective for any damage that might have threatened.

There is no better safeguard for those who have to apply themselves to writing and reading than to take a good long stare at distant objects as frequently as possible. Let it be remembered, however, that undue exposure to bright light fatigues both the iris and the retina, and results in a state where the strongest lights only will serve for good vision, even if there is not actual ocular impairment.

THE JAPANESE SHIPPING COMBINE PROPOSAL.

N.Y.K. PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Baron Kondo, the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who visited Kobe on the 15th inst., is quoted by the Jiji as expressing himself in favour of the proposed amalgamation of Japanese shipping companies. While approving of the proposal in principle, however, he is conscious of the great difficulties lying in the way of the realisation of the scheme. Although the Minister of Communications desires to effect the amalgamation of as many shipping companies as possible, the work is obviously attended with great difficulties, as all companies have their own peculiar interests to protect. A suggestion has been made that an amalgamation of four companies, namely, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, should be effected, but up to the present the authorities have not made any concrete proposals. The companies have to consult the wishes of their shareholders. Baron Kondo says that so far as his company is concerned no definite line of policy is yet determined. He thinks there are many among the shareholders of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha who are hostile to the proposal. Thanks to the encouragement given by the Government to the building of steamers, Japan has, during the last six years, realised a net profit of ¥2,300,000,000 in charterage and freight. It would be a great pity if Japanese shipping, which has attained such prosperity, should be left in the present state of inactivity without doing anything to improve it, and Baron Kondo is therefore ready to endorse the plan which has just been formulated by the Minister of Communications.

NEW FRENCH PASSPORT CONCESSION.

PARIS, September 2nd.—British visitors to France who want to make a longer stay than a fortnight will be glad to learn that they can now remain in France for two months without having to obtain a carte d'identité, which, under the regulations previously in force, had to be obtained within a fortnight under the penalty of an uncomfortably heavy fine.

Many people, of course, used to risk not being in possession of the carte, as official red tape made it a protracted and wearisome performance to get hold of. It is to be hoped that this new concession is yet another step on the road towards getting rid of the present tedious and irksome passport regulations.—Times.

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Hon. Mr. Ho Fook.

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Saturday, - Oct. 30th

Wednesday, - Nov. 3rd

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[1920]

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[1920]

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[1920]

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[1920]

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**HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS.**

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S

LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to read 'Home'

[1920]

CRICKET TOPICS.

[BY "NOT OUT"]

Last Saturday saw the Cricket Season commence, and this week the Happy Valley will present an animated appearance, with cricket matches and football matches in progress. Most interest was centred last Saturday on the Interport trial match, and spectators witnessed a convincing batting display by the probabilities, bringing with it hopes of a lively contest with the other interport teams. The consensus of opinion was that if the Hongkong team can produce the form it displayed on Saturday—and there is no reason why it should not—both Shanghai and Singapore will have to put forth their best efforts to take the honours either north or south. Of the probable players, Capt. Oliver seems to be the only one who has so far not strengthened his position for ultimate selection. It is rather strange that he has not got into form as yet, for I remember his brilliant display of a season ago, when he played for the Gunners and assisted not a little in retaining the shield. Oliver is a pretty bat to watch when set; he is a change bowler of no mean order, and a safe field, and it is to be hoped that he will recover his true form before the interport selection is made. Turner and Pearce are as good as over; Major Edwards proved a veritable tower of strength in all the departments of the game. Woodhouse was irresistible with the ball; Franks was excellent behind the wickets, gathering up the ball very cleverly; the bowling of Davies and Bird was treated with respect; de Roma batted well. Wiltchell, a new try-out, has thrown his steady tactics to the wind, and has come out as a dazzling hitter; Alexander, a left-hand bowler, who played for the Police last season, was also included in the team, and although a bit out of practice, puzzled the batsmen a great deal with his medium-paced balls, which, however, came off the ground faster than the batsmen expected. The others in the two teams, did not realise expectations, but that Sayer, Hancock and Reed deserve their places goes without saying.

Commenting on a trial match in Shanghai, the N.C. Daily News states:—
The "Interport XI" in this match contained only six of the players selected to represent Shanghai against Hongkong next month, and it is hoped that it may be possible to arrange for a similar game next Saturday, to commence at 11 a.m., in which the actual team for Hongkong will meet "The Rest." In the absence of Allison, the bowling department appeared easily to lack a sting, and the fine performance of Hayward, who scored his third century of the season, deepened the generally expressed regret that he cannot be spared from business to make the trip to Hongkong. It is unfortunate that our most reliable run-getter should be unable to represent Shanghai, and we can only hope that at the last moment he may find it possible to get away. His century on Saturday was unmarred by any chance, and only occupied one hour and 25 minutes in compilation. The cricket through out the afternoon was of the brightest description, 207 runs being scored for the loss of nine wickets in rather less than three hours and three-quarters.

Hawkins and Hayward opened the Rest's innings and made so light of the attack that bats were sent up in almost record time, the first 50 appearing in 25 minutes, the century 23 minutes later, and 140 after an hour's batting. If we had Hayward at bat and Lanning to bowl, Shanghai's prospects in the South would be more rosy than they appear at present.

A note written in the Shanghai Mercury remarks:—"With the Irrepressible returning from Hankow with the help of the Yangtze port safely gathered in, it behoves us to give another word of advice—it might almost be warning—to the men who are soon to be starting off for Hongkong. Shanghai has won every interport contest in this year of grace and we all want to see the season wound up properly. We have the material, if we can have it sent down to Hongkong, and as the time is now near at hand and the interport trials have had a fair show we should soon be hearing about the composition of the team. Probables versus possibles would make an excellent game for one of the afternoons this month and thereafter we might have the team playing together against the strongest combination which could be put up. A good, hard match in which the eleven could get in some team play and show the skipper what he has in hand would be very useful when it comes to facing the men of Hongkong."

Shanghai beat Hankow, in the interport match, played a fortnight ago, in convincing fashion, and the papers there are now writing hopefully of Shanghai's chances against Hongkong and Singapore.

Nine of the Shanghai Interport cricket team which will journey to Hongkong the second week in November, have been selected. Their names have been announced by Mr. Bliss, of the Shanghai Cricket Club, as follows: H. W. Allison, G. Brock, W. C. G. Clifford, D. W. Leach, H. P. Marisel, H. B. Ollendessen, Rev. G. E. Spencer, F. L. Wainwright and T. W. R. Wilson. Messrs. G. M. Billings, J. A. Quayle, A. W. Hayward, Dr. W. E. O'Hara and W. H. Hanwell who were in the team that beat Tientsin, find it impossible to accompany the team.

The Singapore eleven has been unable to get together as strong a team as they hoped for. They are leaving by the S. S. *Smith* on October 28th and will arrive here on November 5th.

The *Malayan Leader*, has the following about the Singapore team:—"I should not like to earn the reputation of a pessimist, but I cannot help expressing the feeling I have that the reported acceptance of an invitation to visit Hongkong by cricketers of Malaya will not come off. Was it Asquith that said: 'Wait and see.' The writer on the *Strait Times* staff is not very optimistic either, for he says:—This time last year, it will be remembered there were hopes of getting a Malaya eleven to make the trip—hopes that were doomed to disappointment. It means a good deal of time off to go to Hongkong to play cricket, and that unfortunate complaint, the necessity of working for a living, interferes with the plans of cricketers as well as other people."

The following comment was sent in to the *Malayan Leader* by a correspondent from Singapore:—

"After it had seemed that it would be impossible to send a Malayan team to Hongkong, to play Hongkong and Shanghai in a triangular tournament next month, it is now announced that the invitation has been accepted and that the players will sail for the northern port about the 28th inst., on the P. & O. s.s. *Somal*. This is good news, for it is all for the good of sport that there should be the incentive to excel provided by representative fixtures. The constitution of the team is still uncertain. It is known that several of the best players in Malaya have definitely stated that they will be unable to make the trip, but after all the Colony and the Malay States have enough players to furnish more than one strong combination, able to give a good account of itself, and the lack of a few well-known names will not mean that the side will enter the field expecting to receive a drubbing."

Mr. Griffin, cricket captain of the S.C.C., has had charge of the arrangements, and I know something of the great trouble he has been at in trying to avoid the necessity of rejecting the invitation. He has had disappointment after disappointment in the shape of refusals, and also a good deal of worry in the inability of some men to say whether or not they could get away until the time came nearer. He is in high hopes that the side actually available will acquit itself well. Without going into names at the moment, with several "uncertainties" still harassing him, it may be stated that the side will be quite useful in batting, but not too convincing in bowling. Hongkong are said to be strong, if not quite so strong as in some recent years, and, of course, they will have the advantage of playing at home and thus being at full strength. Shanghai are described as not at all formidable, and a recent test game there provoked some criticism, because of the moderate display put up. What the Malayan team will be sure of is a right royal time, amid fine sport, and many of us would love to be able to journey with them to Hongkong during that Colony's delightful season. It can at times be uncomfortably "cool" there, it is true, but I myself have played football there on a broiling "summer" day in the height of winter, and when last I saw an inter-port cricket match there—way back in 1911 or 1912—it was warm enough to lie stretched on the grass watching the play; and it was Christmas time at that."

Of the Club matches, played on Saturday, little need be said. The teams were more or less, out of practice and nothing notable resulted. This Saturday, the games ought to prove more interesting, but I am sure all cricket enthusiasts will prefer watching the "Trial" on Saturday, to Club matches.

I was interested in a paragraph in a Malta paper the other day of a final match for the Nicholson cup, between the R.G.A. and the Middlesex. Bert Leach of the R.G.A. scored 207 runs not out and was presented with a bat. I wish we had him here for the interport match.

SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

REFEREES' BOARD MEETING.

A meeting of the Referees' Board of the Hongkong Football Association was held in the R.G.A. Theatre, Victoria Barracks, last evening when the following members of the Board were present:—Mr. J. Ralston, Mr. Gur. May and Mr. H. Birkenshaw.

The following gentlemen passed the oral examination:—Messrs. Wells, Janis, Robinson, Clements, Chesceley, Hollands, Evans, and Omar, and the following were appointed to a practical test on Saturday next, October 23rd:—

Soekumpoo Ground:—
2.30 p.m. United v. Club de Re. Mr. Clements.
4.00 p.m. Wiltchell v. R.G.A. Mr. Wells.
Navy Ground:—
2.30 p.m. I.R.C. v. R.G.A. Reserve. Mr. Hollands.
4.00 p.m. Tamar v. Kowloon. Mr. Chesceley.
Railway Ground, Kowloon:—
2.30 p.m. Oilers United v. Kowloon Res. Mr. Jones.
4.00 p.m. Staff & Depts. v. S.C.A. Res. Mr. Jones.

The following gentlemen were also appointed to matches on Saturday next.

Club Ground:—
2.30 p.m. Club Res. v. 22nd Punjab. Mr. Ralston.
4.00 p.m. Club v. Captain. Mr. Birkenshaw.

The matches, S.C.A. v. *Ambrose* and St. Joseph's College v. *Carlisle Res.* had to be scratched as we are informed that the grounds at the Valley are not yet ready.

Following the Club-Police match on Wednesday evening last, the members of the Hongkong F.C. present at the Valley, assembled in the Club pavilion to bid "bon voyage," to Mr. Geo. Gerrard, their late Secretary, who is leaving for home to-day. Mr. R. J. Wilton, on behalf of the Club members, presented to Mr. Gerrard a silver tray, inscribed with the names of subscribers, and Mr. Wilton conveyed the thanks of the Club members to Mr. Gerrard for the services he has rendered, wishing him a very pleasant time during his hard-earned holiday and a speedy return to Hongkong to take up his old duties with the Club.

KOWLOON F.C. v. H.M.S. "TAMAR."

The following team will represent the Kowloon Football Club in a League match v. H.M.S. *Tamar* to-morrow, on the Navy ground, kick-off 4 p.m.:—W. Crocker, F. Wheeler and T. Knight; C. Millard, A. Weyman, and B. Pasco; W. Taylor, T. Neal, R. Townsend, F. Evelyn, and F. Clemo.

CRICKET.

I.R.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

In the above match to be held on Saturday, the 23rd inst., on the former's ground, Soekumpoo, the Indians will be represented by:—A. H. Runjahn, A. J. Arculli, A. A. Runjahn, G. C. Earde, S. H. Ismail, D. Runjahn, D. Weerapuli, S. D. Insall, K. Khan, and S. K. Baksh.

NAILED TO A BOARD.

BAT-CATCHER'S CRUEL AOT.

Sanitary-Inspector Kelly charged a Chinese at the Magistracy, yesterday, with cruelty to a rat.

The man, it was stated, caught a rat and then nailed it alive to a board.

Mr. Smith fined the man \$5.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

NOTICE.

A practice shoot for those members desirous of places in the League Team will be held at King's Park Range on Saturday and Sunday, October 23rd and 24th, commencing both days at 2.30 p.m.

10 rounds and 2 sights at 200, 300 and 400 yards. Slings not to be used.

G. F. E. Ransom, Bt-Major, Adjutant, H.V.D.C.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1920.

It is rather sad news, says Turth, that the old Victory is getting so groggy that she will have to be removed to a mud berth. (Cement and bricks may continue to keep the water out, but her underwater planking is becoming very tender, and there are ominous signs that it is not likely to hold together much longer. As the ship was launched at Chatham on May 7th, 1786, she has added a wonderful demonstration of the qualities of English oak to her other famous achievements.

THE MUDDLE AT CANTON.

NEWS OF ACTIVE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

Canton, according to the *Canton Times*, is now "a dead town—no theatres, no singing girls, and no motion picture shows." The *Chung Fung* festival passed almost unobserved, for the White Cloud mountain up which so many people have been accustomed to ascend on this festival as in military occupation as a strategic point.

Mu Yung-hsien is continuing his military preparations, in spite of the conditions of the armistice.

The "Independent Chinese Navy" is to return northward shortly and it has been officially announced at Peking that the Southern Navy has accepted its allegiance to the Central Government—apparently for the very sufficient reason that the Central Government are the only paymasters on which they can depend.

The Chinese warrior does not contrive to keep his plans a profound secret. The information is published that Li Yung-han, a former Civil Governor of Kwangtung, and now Commander-in-Chief of the 6th Division of the Cantonese Army, has wired to Generals Chen (Chung-ming), Li Fook-hun, Ngai Bong-sing, and the Cantonese community in Peking, Shanghai and Canton, stating that peace must be fought for without delay as Mu Yung-hsien has no intention to leave Canton at all. He has advised that General Li and Ngai will declare war with Mu in Canton with the aid of Commander Chun Tak-chun of Kowloon. He himself will send his troops from Forts. Boca Tigris to Shing-hing where he will check further arrivals of the Kwangsi troops from Wuchow.

We read, further, that Mu Yung-hsien has wired the Defence Commissioner in the North River district ordering him to arrange for an offensive attack on Yun-nanese troops who are approaching Shik-wan from Huanan to co-operate with the Cantonese Army for the capture of Shik-wan.

Also that General Li Yung-ting has telegraphed the Defence Commissioner at Shing-hing encouraging him to prepare for an offensive against the Cantonese Army. He plainly stated that Kwangsi would be subject to the control of the Cantonese, if Canton is recaptured by them.

Another item of news is that Mu Yung-hsien has ordered his Kwangsi troops to be ready for action, as he has heard from a certain source that General Li Fook-hun has just organized some five hundred "Willing-to-die" battalions to attack Canton, North of the Pearl River, from his headquarters in Honan.

PLANS FOILED.

ROBBERY WHICH DID NOT COME OFF.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged, with the unlawful possession of a dagger.

The Inspector said that the defendant was arrested by a district watchman near the Hongkong ferry on the mainland, on Wednesday, and the dagger was found concealed in his girdle. When brought to the station the defendant told him (the Inspector), that he was to meet a friend by appointment, and go together to the Kowloon City Road and there lay in wait for a Chinese woman whom they knew was wearing a large quantity of jewellery and would pass the road at a stated time, and attack her. The plan was spoiled by his arrest.

After the watchman had given evidence, the defendant denied that he had made such a statement to Inspector Aris.

When the Inspector produced the statement which bore the defendant's mark, he told the Magistrate that he was forced to make the statement, which was untrue.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed.

BETTING MAN'S FORTUNE.

A remarkable story of a mysterious backer who has taken tens of thousands of pounds from the bookmakers is told by the *Liverpool Echo*. He began with the smallest sums on long-price horses, and his early success was smiled at; but the expected turn to this fortune never came, and the Liverpool bookmakers eventually took council together to try to trace the backer's source of information.

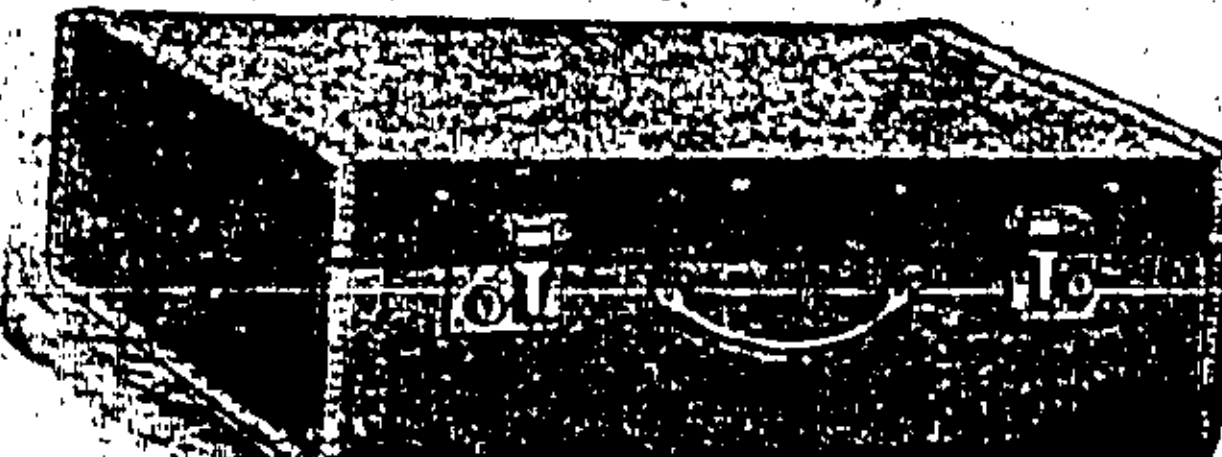
They even got together all the evidence of his bets to find if there was any clue to a system. They were beaten, and the mysterious backer still pursued his winning way. He has put very big sums into safe keeping—part of it in the purchase of a small mansion. When traced by the *Echo*, he said that now his story is known he will retire from the turf after the Haydock races. He said he had no information, but just backed what fancy suggested. He once took over two hundred pounds from a bookmaker, on starting price order on the winning horse, and then put that amount on another, and his own fancy won at 7 to 1. His latest success was one hundred pounds, each way on "Iron Hand," the 100 to 1 winner of the Ebor Handicap.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WARDROBE TRUNKS.
CABIN and HOLD TRUNKS.
SUIT CASES.
MONEY BAGS.
KIT BAGS.
ATTACHE CASES.
FOLIO CASES.
HAT BOXES.
RUG STRAPS.
TOILET HOLDALLS.
STEEL UNIFORM CASES.
LADIES BLOUSE CASES.
FITTED CASES.
HOLD TRUNKS.
DRESS TRUNKS.
LADIES' ATTACHE CASES.
LADIES' HAND BAGS, Etc.



SOILED LEATHER SUIT CASES.



SOILED LINEN BAGS.



HOLDALLS MADE OF THE BEST WATER-PROOF WILLESDEAN CANVAS BOUND WITH ENGLISH LEATHER.

OLSINA WATER PAINTS

made by

MANDER BROTHERS

WOLVERHAMPTON.

These well-known TEMPERA PAINTS are remarkably suitable for the interior decoration of any building.

They are also washable in a few weeks after application.

Shade books of colours kept in stock can be obtained from the SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

[403]

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

117

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

FOOTWEAR THAT TREADS IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF FASHION.

FOR

WALKING

GOLFING

SHOOTING

BUSINESS.

DAY AND EVENING WEAR.

AGENTS FOR

"KELTIC" AND "SAXONE"



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.
(In Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a 2nd and FINAL DIVIDEND, or return of capital at the rate of 40 cents (one shilling) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 31st day of October, 1920, to the registered shareholders upon production to the undersigned at the Office of Messrs. LOWN, BIRNBAUM & MATTHEWS, Chartered Bank Building, Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, October 22nd, 1920. [1635]



PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of October, 1920, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	100	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
2	101	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
3	102	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
4	103	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
5	104	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
6	105	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
7	106	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
8	107	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
9	108	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
10	109	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-

[1636]

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PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lots	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	110	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
2	111	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
3	112	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
4	113	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
5	114	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
6	115	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
7	116	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
8	117	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
9	118	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-
10	119	At the foot of the mountain, between the road and the sea, near the old fort.	100 ft. by 100 ft.	1.00	100/-	100/-

[1637]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM MIDDLESBRO, LONDON
AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENVENUE"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd Oct., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th Nov., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Oct., at 10 A.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1920. [1638]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST JESSUP" From SEATTLE.

THE Steamship
"WEST JESSUP"
having arrived from Seattle via ports of Oct. 19th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on Oct. 23rd, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns, and Cargo undelivered on and after October 20th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC.
Agents, for Div. of Op.
U.S. Shipping Board
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
12, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, October 20th, 1920. [1639]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET

FROM 1st November, No. 79, Wyndham Street, TWO STORED HOUSE, with out-houses and with Godown in basement.
Apply to—
PATRICK & CO., above WHELAN. [1644]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WOONSOCKET" From BALTIMORE.

THE Steamship

"WOONSOCKET"

having arrived from Baltimore via ports on Oct. 21st, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on Oct. 23rd, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

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Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

GREEN STAR S.S. CORPORATION,
By STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents,
12, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, October 21st, 1920. [1640]

HONGKONG COBINTHIAN YACHT CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

ALL MEMBERS are requested to REMOVE THEIR PRIVATE GEAR and effects from the Club Premises, not later than OCTOBER 22nd. My responsibility for same ends on that date. The Auction will be held on OCTOBER 23rd.

By Order,
E. J. AINSIE,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, October 20th, 1920. [1646]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA SAVING ASSOCIATION

THE CERTIFICATE dated 15th January 1919, for Straits \$1,738.81 (Straits Dollars One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty-eight and cents Eighty-one), invested in War Loans Investment Trust of Malaysia issued in the name of Mr. THOS. SHANU has been LOST, and it at the expiration of one month from date hereof the above Document will be deemed cancelled and of no effect.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers, C. MONTAGUE EDE, General Manager.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1920. [1622]

NOTICE.

I. GEORGE THOMAS MONEY

EDKINS, Officer for the Registration of ships, for the CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, hereby give notice that in consequence of a wish to have the below-mentioned steam launch of which they are the owners to carry a similar name to other steam launches of the China Navigation Company, LIMITED, I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steam launch "SUNLARK" of Hongkong, official number 120,975, of gross tonnage 24.08 tons, register tonnage 16.38 tons, for permission to change her name to "TAIKOO YUNG" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by the China Navigation Company, Limited.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement. Dated at Hongkong, this 15th day of October, 1920.
GEORGE THOMAS MONEY EDKINS,
Officer of the China Navigation Company, Ltd.,
For the Registration of Ships. [1622]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the undermentioned scrip for SHARES in the undermentioned companies, the Secretaries of which have been notified against certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.

The said Shares are the property of the under- signed and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.

Particulars and Numbers of HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY SHARES stolen—
Script No. Numbers. Holder's Name.
7017 50 23301/23350 G. P. Chater
7590 50 37094/37133 M. R. Basson
8338 100 42869/42908 L. A. Chok Yuen
5910 20 12517/12556/39 S. Fenwick
5911 20 59089/1174 H. H. Fenwick
7154 9 64757/765 S. Fenwick
8411 6 71841/845 B. Mitchell
8805 15 44870/834 Mrs. E. O. Champernowne
7789 4 66739/66742 P. F. H. Hodge & A. F. Harris

7785 9 64768/774 H. H. Fenwick
H. K. & WELMPOA CO., 100 SHARES
Serial No. 7425. Lo Koon Hang, 9003/27, 5801/65, 37583/71, 32367/81, 22995/27019, 40715/717.
(Signed) FRED KILIAS,
c/o Fong Kuan & Co.
Hongkong, September 24th, 1920. [1633]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above heading at a charge of FIVE POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash.

Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boris F. Q. AD. AP. AW. BG.

WANTED.—Bona fide propositions by

Two Young Women capable taking charge Correspondence and Office detail. Best references Stenographic and Secretarial qualifications, initiative, judgment, and reliability. Address: FRANCES BITCHILL, care American National Bank, San Francisco, Cal. [73]

WANTED.—A CORRESPONDENCE

CLERK. Perfect knowledge of English Essential. Reply to Box BG, Daily Press Office. [74]

WANTED.—Efficient Lady STENO-

GRAPHER. Knowledge of filing an advantage. Apply Box BE, Daily Press Office. [75]

WANTED.—Position by a YOUNG

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The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 22ND, 1920

LINKING UP CHINA.

An epoch in the history of the world is

the spanning of more than half the

continent of Asia by wireless. The

importance of this enterprise is not fully

appreciated in China, nor yet in other

countries, where probably little is generally

known of the matter, but that it will

contribute in no small degree to world

communication is self-evident. More than

two years ago the Marconi Telegraph

Company of London contracted to erect

for the Chinese Government three wireless

stations which would constitute, when

completed, the longest chain of wireless

telegraph communication in the world.

This line stretches across Mongolia, the

semi-Chinese province of Kansu, and the

decidedly un-Chinese province of Sinkiang

(better known as Chinese Turkistan),

bringing Kaohsiang, distant more than 5,000

miles (near which India, Afghanistan,

Russia, and China converge), in direct

communication with Peking. A vast tract

of territory, largely desert, but through

which runs a great Central Asian high-

way, a caravan route thousands of years

old, traversed by Arab, Afghan, Turk,

Mongolian, Kirghiz, Russian, Tibetan,

Indian and Chinese, will be linked up with

the modern world, bringing many people

of diverse races into touch with a civiliza-

tion with which they have not hitherto come

into contact, and of which they have

remained ignorant. In these desolate

regions the shriek of the locomotive is

never heard, nor is the automobile ever

seen. Express travel is represented by the

horse or mule, while the slower goods traffic

is undertaken by the camel. For local

work there are bullocks, yaks and donkeys.

Picturesque but primitive is the state of

this region, which is close to "the cradle of

the world." The first of the three wireless

stations has been erected—that at Urga.

Originally it was intended that the first

station should be erected at Lanchowin,

the capital city of Kansu province, but

events in Mongolia led to the abandonment

of Lanchowin in favour of Urga, which

is, of course, nearer Peking, being only

800 miles distant as the crow flies. The

Urga station is the most up-to-date

wireless installation in China, being fitted

with the latest Marconi amplifiers. The

Urga station can receive in the day time

strong signals from Shanghai, Hankow,

Peking and Kalgan, but at night time

operators there can listen to high power

stations in America—an accomplishment

which forces realization of the celerity with

which distance is being conquered. A

feature of this station is that it is fitted

with direction finding apparatus which

will be useful for aerial work, assisting

aeroplanes to find their position. The

most system in this installation is

unusually interesting. A technical

description of it applied to us says: "It

consists of three steel towers, 700 feet

apart, carrying antennae. The generat-

ing plant consists of high speed oil engine

driving dynamos for direct current, while

the transmitting plant consists of a Palsen

arc, as perfected by the Marconi Company.

It is noteworthy that this station is the

only continuous wave station in China at

the present time, all the other stations in

this country being on the damped system.

The arc, which takes place in a specially

constructed brass chamber, the latter being

water cooled, is developed in gas made from

alcohol. An ordinary alcohol is rather

CABLES

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGIAN CABINET.

PREMIER DECIDES TO RESIGN OFFICE.

Brussels, October 18th.
According to the *Libre Belgique*, M. Delcroix has definitely decided to tender his resignation from the Cabinet to His Majesty the King of the Belgians as soon as the latter returns from Brazil, and will not take office in the next Ministry.

NEW REGIME IN MEXICO.

GENERAL OBREGON'S ASSURANCE.

Dallas (Texas), October 18th.
General Obregon, speaking at an international banquet, declared that Mexico will recognise all legal foreign debts and the rights of Mexicans and foreigners alike.

EARLIER CABLES.

DANISH FINANCES.

REPORTED LOAN FROM AMERICA.

Copenhagen, October 19th.
It is reported that the Minister of Finance intends to raise in America a 9 per cent. State Loan of \$25,000,000.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

MR. WILSON QUESTIONS SENATOR HARDING'S STATEMENT.

Washington, October 19th.
President Wilson has sent a letter to Senator Harding in connection with the latter's speech, querying the statement that France approached him as a private citizen of a nation which was not a member of the League of Nations. He points out the grave and extraordinary inferences that will be drawn from such a statement, and President Wilson has directed an inquiry to be made as to whether France authorised anybody to approach Senator Harding on the subject.

FRENCH DENIAL.

Washington, October 20th.
The French Charge d'Affaires, presumably as the result of a communication from the French Government, has informally replied to President Wilson's inquiry, declaring that the Government has not authorised anyone to approach Senator Harding, officially or unofficially.

IMPORTANT CABLE TRANSFER

BRITISH CONTROL OF AMERICAN WIRES.

London, October 19th.
The Direct United States Cables Company has been sold to the British Government for \$250,000,000. The sale meant the transfer of the cable from American to British control.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

RESUMES.
PROSPECT OF IMMEDIATE DEBATE ON COAL-CRISIS.

London, October 18th.
The House of Commons resumed with a crowded house in view of the prospect of an immediate debate on the coal crisis.

SIR HAMAR GREENWOOD ON IRISH SITUATION.

Replying to Mr. Pennyfather, Sir Hamar Greenwood stated that since January 1st 100 police, and 18 military men were killed in Ireland; and 100 police and 66 military men wounded, while 687 police barracks were attacked and most of them destroyed. There had been an organised attempt to boycott the police, their wives and relations. The Government's means of protecting the servants of the Crown and dealing with the authors of the outrages and those conniving at them were steadily improving.

MACSWINEY'S CASE BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

London, October 19th.
Replying to Mr. Bottomley, Mr. E. Short, the Home Secretary, said that he could not advise the King to order the release of Mr. MacSwiney. He declared that there had been no form of forced feeding of Mr. MacSwiney on the part of the prison authorities.

EMPLOYMENT FOUND FOR SERVICE MEN IN THE BUILDING TRADE.

London, October 18th.
Replying to a question in regard to unemployment, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that many thousands of ex-service men, of whom 180,000 were unemployed, could be employed in the building trade. Half a million new houses were required and proposals on the matter had been made to the Trade Union. The Government had approved of other proposals, including road-making, and he appealed to Trade Unions to suspend certain rules in order to admit additional men into the foundry-iron and railway-wagon building trades. He hoped that thus the problem of unemployment, especially as regards ex-service men, would be adequately met during the winter, but the coal strike would enormously increase the number of the unemployed.

SIR ROBERT HORNE ON THE COAL CRISIS.

ITS DEPLORABLE EFFECTS.

London, October 19th.
In the House of Commons Sir Robert Horne made a statement in regard to the coal crisis. He emphasised the gravity of it and the deplorable re-creation. He urged goodwill and common sense and declared that since the Sankey enquiry the miners' wages had increased more than the cost of living. He emphasised the disastrous effects of the strike. A million miners would be idle, shipping would be held up, blast furnaces would be damped down, factories all over the country were closing and tens of thousands of men were thrown out of employment daily, and trade would be gradually strangled, entailing hardship and starvation on great masses of the community. He declared that this issue would never be submitted to the miners. Reports from the coalfields showed that many miners did not know that the alternative to the acceptance of the Government's proposals was a strike. The Government was open to any suggestion, whereby peaceful solution could be obtained and he urged all to strive for it.

PSYCHIC CURE FOR WAR TERRORS.

ARMY DOCTOR SAVES A GALLIPOLI WARRIOR.

Can the terrors of war be revived by illness, and can they be dispelled by psychic treatment?
These questions were raised at the Surrey Quarter Sessions, at Kingston, when Herbert Edward Marshall was charged with attempting suicide. He was found in a stable at Guildford suffering from bullet wounds in the head and cuts on the neck. Dr. Tredgold, physician at the Royal County Hospital, Guildford, stated that he knew Marshall, who served in the West Surreys with him in Gallipoli and Mesopotamia.

"When Marshall attempted suicide he was brought to the hospital, and I kept him under observation," said Dr. Tredgold. "He has been subject to attacks of malaria so severe that he hardly knew what he was doing. He had an attack shortly before this occurrence and the pains in the head which he suffered from doubled drove him to it. I believe that the fever caused a revival of the terrors he suffered from in the war, and that he attempted suicide to escape them. The case has yielded to psychic treatment, and I do not think there will be any repetition."

The Chairman: Then he is a sane person now?

Dr. Tredgold: Yes, and it will not occur again. I have had many similar cases. If we can bring the distemper to the surface it is washed out. This fact was first suggested by a German. But it is none the less true.

Marshall was released, his father undertaking to take care of him.

PALACE HOTEL BILLIARD HANDICAP.

Last night's games in the Palace Hotel Billiard Tournament resulted as follows:
Pritchard (-75) beat Mukerjee (-50) by 10 points.
T. Reedes (-125) beat E. E. Newman (-75) by 100 points.
To-day, W. E. Wilson meets J. H. Calt, and A. The plays W. Distain.

It is stated that the last voyage of the *Montague* (now in harbor) was "the shortest" a Canadian Pacific liner has endured in the last six years, that the passengers saw the sun during only four days on the voyage to Japan, where the liner arrived nine days later than the scheduled time, and that three typhoons were encountered.

OUR LONDON LETTER

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, September 20th.
A tremendous amount of political capital has been made out of the MacSwiney case. That, of course, was only natural in view of the prevailing conditions in Ireland. The Lord Mayor of Cork was found in possession of incriminating documents, including a secret police code, and having been tried by court-martial he was sentenced to two years imprisonment. His protest against his conviction took the form of a hunger-strike in Brixton Prison; and with this to work on Sinn Fein marshalled its propaganda agencies at home and abroad to exhibit Mr. MacSwiney as a victim of English rule in Ireland.

The public position of the prisoner and the character of his offence combined to invest his case with special significance and importance. It made a "good" test case, as the lawyers say. If Mr. MacSwiney's release could be secured by popular clamour it would be a rather damaging blow against the Government's policy in Ireland—an admission, in fact, that the authorities were in the wrong. On the other hand, if the Government adhered to their determination not to yield they would still be in the wrong. They would, according to Sinn Fein, be guilty of the murder of an Irish patriot.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.
It is obvious that the Government were placed on the horns of a dilemma. Whatever they might do, or leave undone, was capable of providing one or other of the Irish factions with a pretext for declaring themselves "agin the Government," which is in accord with Irish tradition. But in spite of a great deal of pointed criticism in the Liberal Press here, opinion in this country, generally speaking, has been consistently in support of the Government policy. In a matter of this kind it is realised that spasmodic attempts at interference with Irish affairs is harmful, and is apt to create precedents that must inevitably entail consequences of the gravest character.

On the ground of pure sentiment the man in the street would be willing to give the Mayor of Cork his freedom in order to save his life—much on the score that you would pull a would-be suicide out of a pond. But the question arises whether in this instance the kindly action is worth while. If a man sets out deliberately to commit suicide, sustained meanwhile by the plaudits of millions who acclaim him as a patriot, and comforted by the ministrations of his clergy, is there any sufficient reason why he should be denied a martyr's aureole?

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.
In connection with the MacSwiney affair a pernicious attempt was made to induce the King to use his prerogative of mercy on behalf of the prisoner. Happily the effort has been unsuccessful. The King refused to act over the heads of his Ministers, and has thereby proved himself strong enough to act constitutionally. If King George released a Sinn Fein leader today how could he refuse a like clemency to another rebel to-morrow? By acting only through his Ministers the Sovereign is enabled to keep outside the arena of contending parties.

PRINTERS ON STRIKE.
For over a week Lancashire has been without its daily papers—a happening without parallel for a hundred years. At the end of May the Typographical Association handed in strike notices to apply to every newspaper office in the country outside the London area, the demand being for a wage increase of 2s. per week. This was met by the employers giving 10/-, and agreeing to review the question later in the year.

But the Manchester and Liverpool branches of the Union, always a hotbed of discontent, have revolted. They declared a lightning strike on their own account, thus ignoring the national agreement, and flouting their own central Executive Committee, while at the same time dealing a heavy blow at the newspaper proprietors concerned and causing serious loss and inconvenience to the business community. It is this sectional spirit of revolt which is the despair of everybody just now, including the leaders of Trade Unions. In every Union there are men who seem to think that agreements should be binding only on the capitalist. On their part they claim the right to be a law unto themselves. Although the general public do not always realise it, the fact is that one of the most serious difficulties of Labour leaders is to maintain their authority and enforce discipline in the ranks of their own followers.

In the difficult situation too much praise cannot be accorded the *Manchester Guardian*, which has produced a paper of six typewritten sheets daily, giving the news of the world in briefest compass. The typeset sheets are lithographed, and then printed in the usual way. The aspirant to journalism might well treasure these copies as an extraordinarily successful achievement in the difficult art of condensation.

THE PETROL RAMP.
The sudden imposition of 1d. per gallon on petrol is bitterly resented, and if it were not for the imminence of a miners' strike this latest instance of rapacity on the part of the oil ring would have engendered public attention. What exasperates usory of petrol is the feeling that they are helpless. The first impulse is to look to the Government for redress, but as regards this what should be an avenue of hope is no better than a blind alley.

After the last advance in the price of petrol by 8d. per gallon, a sub-committee was appointed by the Government in February under the Profiteering Act, and duly reported in favour of the fixing of wholesale and retail prices by the Board of Trade, and the co-operation of the British and American Governments to bring about a more reasonable attitude on the part of the oil kings. But nothing has been done to give effect to these recommendations. The price of the cheapest grade of petrol in London this week was 4/11 per gallon.

I am assured by experts in the trade that between 6 and 7 per cent. must now be added to the working costs of the average 3-ton lorry, and 4d. per mile to motor-cars. The cost of road transport will be heavier, and will have an effect on the cost of living.

When Trucks grab it is any wonder that Labour is restless!
THE LONG TRAIL.
I have alluded to road transport, and it is amazing to consider the extent to which this has swollen in recent months. Motorists know about it, but it is not realised by the ordinary public. Much of it is done at night. On the main roads the heavy lorries trail along, waking to life as in the coaching days the old inns, and bringing a tide of hostile and prosperity to the ancient highways of England.

The cost of road transport is higher than rail, but on the other hand risk of damage to valuable machinery is eliminated and days are saved in point of time. The firm knows where it stands about its goods. From Newcastle in the far North, Coventry, Lincoln, Birmingham, Nottingham, and other big centres machinery is now sent by road to London.

If you should chance to be at lines along the great roads after nightfall you will hear the jorjym talking of the Bapaume Road, and Ypres, and Arras, and the drivers are nearly all old Army transport men, glad to be out again on the open road.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF Mrs. Aquila, wife of the ex-Premier, in one of the Sunday papers as a serial has had the effect of stimulating public interest in works of this description. There is a fascination for most people in reading about notable men and women contemporaries, and learning about their habits and foibles as discovered by their friends. Publishers have been quick to recognise this, and I believe that Mr. Balfour has recently had a very handsome offer if he would agree to write a book of an autobiographical nature. The figure suggested ran well over £10,000. He has no intention, however, to gratify either publishers or public in this respect.

THE TRADE UNION CONGRESS.
Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, who is President of the Trade Union Congress, which is in session this week at Portsmouth, disappointed both his admirers and the public by his presidential address, and, contrary to expectation, he fought shy of the threatened coal strike—the only thing that matters until the question is disposed of one way or the other.

He had much to say about the Council of Action, the existence of which most people refuse to take seriously, and he was cryptic when he declared that Labour is determined "to challenge the existing order of Parliamentary Government." Mr. Thomas forecasted a "black winter," but had no practical plan for tempering the winter of political wire-pulling that they have no time to devote to their legitimate functions as Trade Unionists. I have searched the pages of the agenda of the Congress at Portsmouth and failed to find a single practical proposal to ensure an improvement in the industrial situation of the country. The crux of the problem, for Trade Unionists, as for the nation as a whole, is how to increase output in every direction that is the only sensible means by which the cost of living can be reduced without a loss of the standard of living.

THROUGH THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

CHILDREN SOLD OR GIVEN AWAY. OFFICIALS PERSECUTING THE PEOPLE AS USUAL.

The following is the fourth report on famine conditions issued by Reuter's Agency.

TAINING, October 1st.
From Lin Ching in Shantung I started south-west to this city, the centre of what I had been told was one of the worst districts in the famine region.

Immediately outside the city of Lin Ching there is a certain amount of truck gardening, as there is just outside of most of the large towns, contributing an air of relative prosperity. But a few li further and the old story begins. At what is called Chin Hsien I found many had left for the south and nearly as many had returned, being unable to find work and had been refused along the way. One man told me he had to eat that half a cat of this had to be enough for six people. Watermelon rinds, also seemed to be a general article of diet here.

At Ya Chia Lo, fifteen li from Lin Ching, there are fifty families. Six or seven have gone, all but two or three have had to return, one of them without its children, which had been sold along the way. Those who had not gone were giving their children away, they said, to any who would promise to feed them, as there is not much of a market for children. They are represented only as the liability side. It takes a deal of capital to carry them along until they will be old enough to become an asset. One farmer who is the owner of two mu of land told me he had planted kaoliang, corn and sweet potatoes. He did not have a cat to show for it, not more than sprouted. Cotton he had not even planted for there was no hope. He was not supporting himself by turning hawker in a neighbouring market town at night. In daytime he was buying and planting winter wheat, to buy seeds for which he had sold his winter clothes.

The aspect of the country here bears out eloquently the utter failure of the crops, whatever may be the condition of the people and the amount of exaggeration. Except for isolated spots two feet is an excellent stand for the grains and this means practically no grain. I have seen one farmer carrying on his back the yield from 30 mu of corn. It was in this neighbourhood that I encountered a question that had not presented itself before, possibly because it had not occurred to me to investigate. That was the question of taxation. In one village in Kwen Hsien, one of the border towns in Shantung, I found considerable agitation. The villagers had just been notified that unless they paid the land tax which is due next month they will be beaten and their land confiscated. This tax is payable four times a year, three times in cash, and once in grain. It seems to come to about 30 cents per mu, a year in all, though there is some vagueness among the farmers as to this. I asked whether there had been any relenting in respect to the tax in a year so bad as this. For answer they called the life of village headman. He had just returned from the Kwen Hsien, where he had been thrown into a cell and beaten. Others had been notified the same would happen to them. In another village I talked to five or six who had not paid the assessment due in this month, the Eighth Month, and had been ordered to do so or forfeit their land. These people were eating one meal a day, one-third of chaff two-thirds of leaves and wild roots.

A few li further along around Shih Chung there was some crop, a "ton" a mu being the general estimate for kaoliang, millet, bean and corn. East of here, I was told, there was absolutely nothing to eat, but all through the question of taxes is a serious one. Plans of relief the local magistrates, at least in this region, or the majority of them, are driving over into starvation. A few li further south another improvement is to be noted. Half a crop will be possible around here. This is just along the border between Chihli and Shantung along the edge of the long tongue of Chihli that extends far south into the country. But even with half a crop a certain portion of the inhabitants, those who as I have said are living normally on the margin of subsistence, have had to leave. A few li further south in Lower Shantung and Anhui or north to Fientsin.

At Hsiao T'ung I crossed the Canal and was again in Chihli. Here there was as good a crop as is to be seen anywhere for thousands of li. For as far as the eye can see there are stretches of good beans, with kaoliang and corn also, though not so good. This lasts about twenty li, after which one approaches Ta Ming Fu, and as one draws near this city there seems to be an invisible line where the rain year there was around 14 inches of rain, 1/3 inches of rainfall. (Since then there has been 2.34 which gives rise to the hope that this is now to be found everywhere.) As a result there has been a complete failure. Distress here has been felt earlier than in most regions for it is a region with many naturally poor spots—squalid suburbs and villages. As long as three and four months ago people were selling their children. In the last five weeks I was told there had been children's fairs in the city. Boys have been going for \$2. Girls, where a little older and fairly pretty, bring a higher price for use in brothels. One of the missions with a station here estimates that in 23 villages immediately surrounding the city there are 10,000 people. Five per cent. is a high estimate of those who have enough to eat. The rest are getting independent of outside help. The majority of the others are now eating chaff with a mixture, apparently unpalatable, of a sort of wood. Bowing of wheat is now general, but seed is being bought by the ends of winter clothes and even furniture, and in the distress that will come with the cold.

(Continued at foot of next column).

HUE-AND-CRY FOR A STOLEN GOD.

LONDON MYSTERY OF A VANISHED BUDDHA.

The mystery of the small bronze Buddha, stolen from a West End art gallery, remains unsolved.

Certain facts suggest that it may have been stolen at the instigation of a Chinese sect. The proprietor of the gallery said to a *Daily Express* representative that he could not throw any light on the theft.

"It was certainly strange," he stated, "that the thief should have selected this particular bronze and left untouched other and far more valuable objects."

Another curious fact is that the Buddha was taken from a private room in the upper part of the building. This tends to support the theory that the thief's objective was this particular bronze.

The Buddha had been at the gallery a short time only, and was to have been included in a forthcoming exhibition of ancient art. It measures about seven or eight inches, and represents Buddha seated on a base with four short legs. The figure has one hand raised, and behind is a thin bronze screen shaped like a lotus leaf. The back of the screen is decorated by an ancient representation of a divinity.

DISCOVERY OF A RAPHAEL? BUSINESS MAN'S LUCK AT A SALE.

The *Daily Express* understands that a sensation has been caused in the art world by the discovery of what is alleged to be an original painting by Raphael of the Madonna and Child.

The picture, round which a great controversy is certain to rage, is now in the possession of Mr. Felix Lavery, a leading Newcastle business man. It is stated to have been purchased at a sale which took place some time ago in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

A similar picture, attributed to Raphael, is now hanging in the Louvre, but the claim is said to be made that the picture in the possession of Mr. Lavery is the original painting by Raphael, while that in the Louvre is only a copy.

Many leading art experts have examined Mr. Lavery's picture, but their verdict has not been made public. Mr. Lavery himself is declared to be so confident in the genuineness of his discovery that he has prepared a volume dealing with the whole history of Raphael's paintings. In this, it is asserted, he will be able to prove his claim.

DROUGHT IN SCOTLAND.

[Glasgow is said to be sympathetic about the Pussyfoot campaign, which has opened there, and Scots are being reminded that it was a similar spathy that caused America to become a dry.]

The following striking appeal to Scotsmen is reproduced from a Home paper.

Brave Scots who live in Wallace blood, By Pussyfoot will ye be led? Or daymores will ye drink instead, Hit Prohibition on the head!

Unless ye wake up quick ye choose, Ye'll have to do without your beer; The last wee druppie Scots will lose If long in apathy they sneeze.

Mon, think how awful it would be If dry ye had to drink your tea! No Black and White to comfort ye, Glenlivet ne'er again to see!

Should auld acquaintance be forgot? W! Johnny Walker, cold and hot! The stanes would cry out on the spot: 'Stand, Scotland, where it did, great Scot!

If all Macphersons vowed a feud Against this slavish attitude, Roused brother Scots from lassitude, Sly Pussyfoot would soon be 'allowed.' G.D.

for it must be remembered that a crop failure means no shells to burn. As well as nothing to eat. And in addition winter clothes are being sold. I stopped in three villages around here, in all of which from one-third to one-half of the families had gone. The population has been further depleted by cholera, which has ravaged here terribly. It has just passed. North-west of here it has been ravaged further by influenza.

The Hsien Magistrate located here has opened a Ping Tiao Chin where kaoliang and millet are sold at cost, but as I have said before, this does not do much good to the men who have not enough money to buy anything. Various plans for relief are being considered, one being the laying of a road to the Teling-Hankow Railway, a much needed utility. Some of the rich men of the city are getting interested, but this is far nothing as being done. Another, supported by the mission, is the provision of raw material for strawbraiding which will give many work enough to keep them from starving. This is a centre of that industry at normal times, but now there is no money to buy the braiding.

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110

N. Y. K.**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan port

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways

TOYAMAMARU ... Monday, 10th Nov., at 11 a.m.

TOYOHASHI MARU ... Friday, 28th Nov., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Tuesday, 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Tuesday, 28th Dec., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles

SADO MARU ... Friday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

KITANO MARU ... Friday, 15th Nov., at 11 a.m.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 26th Nov., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez

DAKAR MARU sailing from Singapore ... Friday, 19th November

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Singapore, Colombo, Suez

Port Said

KAMAKURA MARU sailing from Singapore ... End of November

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 32nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 17th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez**SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS** via CAPE**BOMBAY & COLOMBO** via Singapore

JINSHO MARU ... Wednesday, 27th October

CAIRO/UTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang

KOTSUKI MARU ... Sunday, 24th October

SHINSEI MARU ... Thursday, 4th November

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 20th Nov., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Oct., at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY MARU ... Wednesday, 27th October

KANO MARU ... Friday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 293 & 292.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

is always sought after. Any expenditure, however, which promotes one's well-being is a sound investment. Good health, undoubtedly, is one of the greatest assets a man or woman can possess for without it none can be at their best physically or mentally. Hence good health, the joy of life is gained. Beecham's Pills are a paying investment for all who desire to promote and maintain good health. It is wise to have recourse to this wonderful medicine on the first signs of indigestion. When the stomach is disordered, when the appetite is poor, when the bowels are irregular, the liver sluggish or you feel generally out of sorts you cannot do better than take a few doses of this world-famous medicine. You will certainly benefit. There are ample reasons in health and satisfaction for all who invest in the "Beecham's Pills".

Beecham's Pills

Prepared only by THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Albans, England.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 5/- (25 pills) 1/14 (25 pills) & 2/6 (100 pills)

QUAKERS' 125-YEAR-OLD PORT.

WHEN A FAMOUS BOTTLE WILL BE OPENED.

Some interesting exhibits were to be seen at the All Friends Conference, which opened at Devonshire House, Bloomsbury, Friends were from all parts of the world to take part in the dissection.

A Daily Chronicle representative, joined a Jamaican Quaker, Mr. Hoffman, on the stairs, and in conversation he said they had about 1,100 British West Indian associates. While conversing with him Mr. Hoffman, a Quaker, and added the information that there are 230 Hindu Quakers. Friends from China and Japan were in earnest conversation with Friends from the Far West, Seattle, Nebraska, Australia, Switzerland, Syria and Hungary.

The Quaker relies interested everyone. There were specimens of the black, broad-brimmed hats of the old Quakers and the demure poke bonnets and caps of the girls. Many paused and looked at the green bombazine apron supposed to have belonged to Mary Fell, and some of the romance of Mary's life is to be found in an original love letter to her from Thomas Laver, who was secretary to George Fox.

THEY MOTHER'S SLIGHTS.

This love letter is very beautifully worded, written in free handwriting, in which he speaks of his fervent love for her, his complaints, "I could not but take notice of thy mother's sighs, of me." It was a romance with a happy ending for they were married afterwards.

In another case was a bottle of port wine about 125 years old, which was put, and still sealed with black wax. It was given to Friends imprisoned in the Fleet Prison, 1797, for non-payment of tithes. At their request it is not to be opened until the Church of England is severed from the State by legislation. The request has been faithfully kept, and an examination of the bottle shows that the wine is like light sherry. At the bottom is a thick dark sediment.

A letter of John ap John, dated 1673, was shown. He was the first Welsh Quaker. Also the Americans were much interested in the M.S. of Fox recently put up for sale and priced at £2,000. The great liberation charter containing the names of the 491 people released from prison by Charles II. in 1672 was on view. Others besides Quakers were present and the roll contains the name of Johannes Bunyon (John Bunyan), author of Pilgrim's Progress.

NEW FRENCH PRESIDENT.

A PERSONAL SKETCH OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

Mr. Hugh Muir writes in the Daily Express:—

Alexandre Millerand is what the French would call "un homme de valeur"—a man of value. The appellation is one which implies reliability rather than greatness.

The French Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs is not a great man, despite his highly creditable political career. When you meet him, his benevolent exterior and paternal manner destroy any preconceived notions you may have formed of his superlative abilities, and in their place you get an impression of a man imbued with perfect sincerity, fervent patriotism, and a sense of fear that he will be unable to accomplish his fixed purpose.

He captivates your attention immediately you meet him. It is not that you feel he is a superior presence; it is simply that this stolid, plainly dressed, stockily built, and starry Frenchman, with his curiously straight, wide-brimmed felt hat and hands thrust into his front trousers pockets like a farmer, and a look of almost child-like faith in the dark eyes, veiled with piety and shadowed by his bushy eyebrows, strikes your sympathy.

He is tenacious and always ready to sacrifice himself for a principle as he has already done in the past.

MAN OF MANY PARTS.

Alexandre Millerand is a Socialist whose views have been modified by time. Prince von Bulow is the authority for the statement that the Kaiser once said:—"Would that we had such Socialists here!"

He is in his sixty-first year, and during his busy political career has held nearly every portfolio in the Cabinet, his first being that of Minister of Commerce in the Waldeck-Boussier Administration. He was Minister of War from 1905 till October, 1913, in the Viviani Cabinet; then held no office until he succeeded M. Clemenceau as President of the Council. He is a member of the "Petite Brie" and shone as a journalist when collaborating with Clemenceau on "Le Journal" and as editor of "La Petite République" and "Le Laiton." When he started a paper of his own, "Le Yolk," he was less successful, and the venture was short-lived.

He fought strenuously for a revision of the Dreyfus trial; he may be said to be the political father of military aviation; and he has proved an efficient strike-breaker. He handled the postal and railway strikes with masterly skill, and earned well-deserved admiration for his bold action in recently dissolving the French General Confederation of Labour as being a menace to the security of the State.

He is an excellent orator, but a better listener. When faced with a crisis in the Chamber he meticulously prepares his speech, and is able to deliver it with telling effect. This ability to rise on occasion to a height of oratorical power has more than once enabled him to weather a storm and make port with the renewed confidence of Parliament.

The London Labour Chronicle states that there is a joke in circulation to the effect that on the note heading of the Russian Registrar of Marriages is printed:—"Workers of the World, Unite!" and on that of the department which deals with divorces, the inscription is:—"You have nothing to lose but your chains!"

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

INDOCHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE & MOI.

THE Steamship

YATSHING

Having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, wharves and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd Oct. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be counterbalanced by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong October 19th 1920. 1638

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SCANDINAVIA.

THE Motorship

PANAMA

Having arrived from the above ports on Oct. 20th 1920, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by Oct. 24th will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Oct. 25th 1920, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatsoever.

Bills of Lading will be counterbalanced by Messrs. THORESEN & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1920. 1650

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

LAERTES

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 20th October.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th October will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 8th Nov., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Pongkong, October 18th, 1920. 1648

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

TRUOR

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Oct. 20th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 25th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Nov. 9th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1920. 1661

CHAPOTEAUT'S

MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.

Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended by the Paris Academy of Medicine, 1895, for Appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.

Solely by all Chemists.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

MANILA ... "VUESHANG" ... Fri. 22nd Oct. 3 a.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "CHONGSHING" ... Tues. 28th Oct. 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI ... "WINGSANG" ... Tues. 28th Oct. 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI & Tientsin via Swatow ... "CHOYSANG" ... Tues. 28th Oct. 11 a.m.
 SINGAPORE & Penang ... "FOOSHING" ... Tues. 28th Oct. 11 a.m.
 SHANGHAI & Penang ... "LOKSANG" ... Thurs. 28th Oct. 8 a.m.
 KOBE ... "NAMSANG" ... Thurs. 28th Oct. 3 p.m.

CAIRO/UTTA LINE—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Strait and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through bills can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila, by vessels with good passenger accommodation, calling on both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo. One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE—Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala Lumpur, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Data.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wafatwei and Chetoo.

CAIRO/UTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOSHING" will be despatched on or about Oct. 26th, for SINGAPORE and PENANG.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET-TENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

GENERAL MANAGERS

Telephone No. 211.

GLEN AND SHIRE

Joint Service of Steamers.

U.K.-STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

Vessel ... Date Hongkong
 "VOGTLAND" ... 26th Oct.
 "GLENHOLM" ... 15th Nov.
 "GLENSHANE" ... 28th Nov.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharges
 "FEMEROKESHIRE" ... about 27th Oct. ... GLENDA & LONDON
 "GLENIFFER" ... 3rd Nov. ... GLENDA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM
 "GLENHOLM" ... 28th Nov. ... GLENDA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM
 "GLENHOLM" ... Middle of Dec. ... GLENDA & LONDON & ROTTERDAM

Movements are subject to change without notice. For freight or further particulars please apply to—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,

AGENTS: The Glen Line, Ltd.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

Owners of "Shire" Line.

P. O. Box 11, 11, 11, 11.

Cable Address

Kawasaki, Kobe.

Bentley's, A.B.C. 5th St.

and Scott's Codes.

Telephone: Kankansu

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KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA

(KAWASAKI STEAMSHIP CO.)

CAPITAL PAID-UP—YEN 100,000,000

President: Mr. Y. KAWASAKI

Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MATSUDA

The Company has on hand a large number of

NEW CARGO STEAMERS

ALWAYS READY FOR

CHARTERS of all descriptions.

The following are completed in the Company's Fleet—

Eleven steamers of 9,100 tons each deadweight.

And under the Company's management—

Twenty steamers of about 9,100 tons deadweight each

Two steamers of about 6,500 tons deadweight each.

Belonging to the Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

KAWASAKI KISEN KAISHA,

No. 8, Bura Kawa,

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No. 8, Bura Kawa,

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

"MONTROSE" ... 14th Nov.
Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
NLAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and
CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON ... "CITY OF NAPLES" ... 15th Nov.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to
the undersigned.

or to Messrs. C. N. C.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW AND SINGAPORE	"CHANGCHOW"	On 22nd Oct. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHENGAN"	On 23rd Oct. 4 P.M.
HONGKONG, KAIHONG & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 24th Oct. 10 A.M.
SWATOW AND BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 25th Oct. 10 A.M.
WAMPONG, CHENGAN & TIENTSIN	"KUMOHOW"	On 26th Oct. Noon.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 28th Oct. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO.
Express Saloon, refrigeration, electric light and fans in Saloon and
State Cabin. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
European and Japanese ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Wampow.

SINGAPORE LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow

For Freight and Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Ltd.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE—Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fan in staterooms
and Saloons and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAIKONG"	Dep't A. H. St. John	FRIDAY, 22nd Oct. at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	Dep't W. C. Ferguson	TUESDAY, 26th Oct. at 12 Noon.
"HAIKONG"	Dep't H. B. Thomson	FRIDAY, 29th Oct. at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Outer Wharf (near Bath Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO., Ltd.

General Managers.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board steamers.

HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES—CALIFORNIA—U.S.A.

Date Inwards	Steamer	Date Outwards	Steamer
Nov. 10th.	S.S. VINITA	Nov. 12th.	S.S. VINITA
Nov. 20th.	S.S. WEST HIKI	Dec. 2nd.	S.S. WEST HIKI

Through Bills of Lading to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points no Transshipment on route
Shipments connection with the Pacific, Santa Fe and Southern Pacific Rail roads

Head Office—Los Angeles, Calif.
Branch Office—Kobe, Shanghai,
Manila, Singapore.
HONGKONG Office—Prince William, Chater Rd.
Tel. No. 1083.
HAS E. RICHARDSON
General Agent for South China

P. & O. — BRITISH INDIA.

APCAR AND EASTERN &

AUSTRALIAN LINES

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHGAR"	6,900	22nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	6,900	12th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	6,400	15th Nov.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELORE"	6,583	22nd Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	6,718	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	6,100	17th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,702	21st Dec.	do.
"FLASSY"	7,348	21st Jan. 1925	do.

BRITISH INDIA APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"TAKADA"	7,000	10th Nov.	Calcutta via Rangoon, Pong & R.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Oct.	Batavia, Thursday Island,
"KANOWNA"	7,400	30th Nov.	Cairo, Townsville, Brisbane,
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NELORE"	6,583	22nd Oct. Noon.	Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TAKADA"	7,000	26th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"JAPAN"	6,900	2nd Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.
"DILWARA"	6,400	2nd Nov.	Shanghai Only.
"SOMALI"	6,718	4th Nov.	Shanghai & Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

Notice is hereby given that the Company's steamers, between
Singapore and Calcutta, and between Calcutta and Rangoon, will be fitted with
wireless telegraph apparatus in the forenoon of the day of their departure.

All cargo are fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus in the forenoon of the day of their departure.
Steamers and sailing ships are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Particulars of sailing dates and times will be received at the Company's
Office up to noon of the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees are reminded of the necessity of applying to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments of which they have received documents or
advices.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Comptroller and the Company's Surveyors. Goods damaged at 10 A.M.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims
will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

25, Des Voeux Road, Central HONGKONG.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Rangoon.

"ANDER MARU" ... Monday, 6th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Beginning of Dec.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KARADO MARU" ... Saturdays, 20th Oct.

"SIAM MARU" ... Tuesdays, 16th Nov.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHINE MARU" ... Monday, 1st Nov.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with

Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th Nov.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Friday, 20th Nov.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan, Rangoon, Panama, and

Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Saturday, 12th Nov.

NEW ORLEANS LINE

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Beginning of Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"HAYANA MARU" ... Monday, 20th Oct.

"Omit Yokohama" ... Call Shanghai.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommoda-

tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Friday, 22nd Oct.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"SOSHI MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Oct.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744/745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

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AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer

Arr. Hongkong from Australia

Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"TAIYUAN"

16th Oct.

22nd Oct. 4 P.M.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light

throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried.

Refrigerated cargo is carried through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. [42]

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PACIFIC OF THE SUN"

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 29th.
SHIYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 22nd.
FURUKA MARU	9,000	Dec. 2nd.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALO

CRUE, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDRAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMER	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 20th.
TOKUYO MARU (Cargo only)	17,500	Dec. 2nd.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 16th, 1925.

For full information regarding passengers, freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.

King's Building.

Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:

Messrs. T. M. GRIFFITH, LTD.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
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SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "CORDILLERE" ... On or about 14th Oct.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ, PORT SAID

"PORTHOUS" ... On Oct. 20th, 10th Nov.

calling at Haiphong.

ALL STEAMERS Fitted WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. RODENFUSHER.

Acting Agent.

Queen's Building.



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